

An Atlas laminectomy, also known as a C1 laminectomy, is a surgical procedure performed to remove part of the lamina (the bony arch) of the first cervical vertebra (C1), also known as the atlas. The procedure is typically done to relieve pressure on the spinal cord or nerve roots that may be caused by a variety of conditions such as spinal stenosis, herniated discs, or bone spurs.

During the procedure, the patient is typically placed under general anesthesia, and the surgeon makes a small incision in the back of the neck to access the atlas. The surgeon then removes a small section of the lamina, which allows for more space around the spinal cord and nerve roots.

After the procedure, the patient may need to stay in the hospital for a few days for observation and pain management. Rehabilitation and physical therapy may also be necessary to help the patient regain strength and mobility.

As with any surgical procedure, there are risks associated with an Atlas laminectomy, including infection, bleeding, nerve damage, and spinal fluid leakage. Patients should discuss the potential risks and benefits of the procedure with their surgeon before deciding whether or not to undergo the surgery.

C1 laminectomy for Chiari malformation

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